

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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2024_28_III_OOPS Using Java Lab

REC_2028_OOPS using Java_Week 10_CY

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 40
Marks Obtained : 40

Section 1 : COD

1. Problem Statement

Arjun is working on a program that checks if one set of numbers is a subset of another. If Set B is a subset of Set A, the program should print "YES" followed by the sorted elements of Set B. If Set B is not a subset of Set A, the program should print "NO" followed by the average of all elements from both sets combined, rounded to two decimal places.

Implement a class Solution with the required method to perform the subset check using TreeSet in Java.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer n - the number of elements in Set A.

The second line contains n space-separated integers - the elements of Set A.

The third line contains an integer m - the number of elements in Set B.

The fourth line contains m space-separated integers - the elements of Set B.

Output Format

If Set B is a subset of Set A, print "YES" followed by the sorted values of Set B.

Otherwise, print "NO" followed by the average of all numbers in both sets (rounded to two decimal places).

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5

1 2 3 4 5

3

2 3 5

Output: YES 2 3 5

Answer

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class Solution {
```

```
    public static void checkSubset(TreeSet<Integer> setA, TreeSet<Integer> setB,  
    int totalElements, double sum) {
```

```
        if (setA.containsAll(setB)) {
```

```
            System.out.print("YES ");
```

```
            for (int num : setB) {
```

```
                System.out.print(num + " ");
```

```
            }
```

```
            System.out.println();
```

```
        } else {
```

```
            double average = sum / totalElements;
```

```
            System.out.printf("NO %.2f%n", average);
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
class Main {
```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    int n = sc.nextInt();
    TreeSet<Integer> setA = new TreeSet<>();
    long sum = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int num = sc.nextInt();
        setA.add(num);
        sum += num;
    }
    int m = sc.nextInt();
    TreeSet<Integer> setB = new TreeSet<>();
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        int num = sc.nextInt();
        setB.add(num);
        sum += num;
    }
    Solution.checkSubset(setA, setB, n + m, sum);
    sc.close();
}
}

```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

2. Problem Statement

The city library maintains a record of books available for lending. Each book is uniquely identified by its ISBN number, along with its title and author. The librarian wants to efficiently store and manage these records, ensuring books can be listed in the order they were added.

Your task is to implement a Library Management System using HashSet where:

The librarian adds books with ISBN, title, and author. The librarian can remove books by providing an ISBN. Finally, the librarian displays the available books in the order they were added.

Implement a class Library that will handle these operations. The main function should manage user input and interact with the Library class accordingly.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer n – the number of books to be added.

The next n lines contain three values: ISBN (integer), Title (string without spaces), and Author (string without spaces).

1. An integer employee_id
2. A string title
3. A string author name

The next line contains an integer m – the number of books to be removed.

The next m lines follow, each contains an ISBN number to remove.

Output Format

The output prints a list of books available in the library after performing all operations in the format:

"ISBN: <isbn>, Title: <title>, Author: <author>"

If no books remain, print: "No books available"

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3

1234 JavaCompleteGuide JohnDoe

5678 PythonBasics JaneDoe

9012 DataStructures AliceSmith

1

5679

Output: ISBN: 1234, Title: JavaCompleteGuide, Author: JohnDoe

ISBN: 9012, Title: DataStructures, Author: AliceSmith

ISBN: 5678, Title: PythonBasics, Author: JaneDoe

Answer

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class Book {
    int isbn;
    String title, author;

    public Book(int isbn, String title, String author) {
        this.isbn = isbn;
        this.title = title;
        this.author = author;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object obj) {
        if (this == obj) return true;
        if (obj == null || getClass() != obj.getClass()) return false;
        Book book = (Book) obj;
        return isbn == book.isbn;
    }

    public int hashCode() {
        return Objects.hash(isbn);
    }
}

class Library {
    HashSet<Book> books = new HashSet<>();

    void addBook(int isbn, String title, String author) {
        books.add(new Book(isbn, title, author));
    }

    void removeBook(int isbn) {
        books.removeIf(book -> book.isbn == isbn);
    }

    void displayBooks() {
        if (books.isEmpty()) {
            System.out.println("No books available");
        } else {
            for (Book book : books) {
                System.out.println("ISBN: " + book.isbn + ", Title: " + book.title + ",
                Author: " + book.author);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    }
    }
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        Library library = new Library();
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            int isbn = sc.nextInt();
            String title = sc.next();
            String author = sc.next();
            library.addBook(isbn, title, author);
        }
        int m = sc.nextInt();
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
            int isbn = sc.nextInt();
            library.removeBook(isbn);
        }
        library.displayBooks();
        sc.close();
    }
}

```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10

3. Problem Statement

Aryan is developing a voting system for a college election. Each vote is recorded as an entry in an array, where every student's vote is represented by a candidate's ID. Since it's a majority-rule election, the winner is the candidate who receives more than $n/2$ votes, where n is the total number of votes cast.

To quickly determine the winner, Aryan decides to use a HashMap to count the occurrences of each vote and identify the candidate who has received more than half of the total votes.

Example

Input

7

2 2 1 2 2 2 3

Output

2

Explanation

The votes are: 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 2

Count of each candidate:

2 appears 5 times 1 appears once 3 appears once

The majority element is the one that appears more than $N/2$ times. Since $7/2 = 3.5$, a number must appear at least 4 times to be the majority.

The number 2 appears 5 times, which is greater than 3.5, so the output is 2.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer N representing the number of votes cast.

The second line contains N space-separated integers representing the votes, where each integer corresponds to a candidate.

Output Format

The output prints an integer representing the majority element (the candidate who received more than $N/2$ votes).

If no such candidate exists, print -1.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 7

2 2 1 2 2 2 3

Output: 2

Answer

```
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Scanner;

class MajorityElementFinder {
    public static int findMajorityElement(int[] arr) {
        HashMap<Integer, Integer> countMap = new HashMap<>();
        int n = arr.length;

        for (int num : arr) {
            countMap.put(num, countMap.getOrDefault(num, 0) + 1);
        }
        for (int key : countMap.keySet()) {
            if (countMap.get(key) > n / 2) {
                return key;
            }
        }
        return -1;
    }
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        int N = scanner.nextInt();
        int[] arr = new int[N];

        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
            arr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
        }

        int result = MajorityElementFinder.findMajorityElement(arr);
        System.out.println(result);

        scanner.close();
    }
}
```

Status : Correct**Marks : 10/10****4. Problem Statement**

David is managing an employee database where each employee has a unique ID, name, and department. He wants to ensure that duplicate employee IDs are not added to the system. Implement a Java program that allows adding employees to the system, displaying all employees, and checking if an employee exists based on the given ID.

Implement a class `EmployeeDatabase` that contains a `HashSet` to store employee records. The `Employee` class should be a user-defined object containing employee details. The main class should handle user operations and interact with the `EmployeeDatabase` class.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer `n` representing the number of employees to be added.

The next `n` lines follow, each containing:

1. An integer `employee_id`
2. A string `name`
3. A string `department`

The next line contains an integer `m` representing the number of queries.

The next `m` lines follow, each containing an employee ID to check for existence.

Output Format

The output prints a list of all employees added in the format:

"ID: <employee_id>, Name: <name>, Department: <department>"

For each query, output "Employee exists" if the ID is found, otherwise "Employee not found".

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 3

101 John IT
102 Alice HR
103 Bob Finance

2

101

104

Output: ID: 101, Name: John, Department: IT

ID: 102, Name: Alice, Department: HR

ID: 103, Name: Bob, Department: Finance

Employee exists

Employee not found

Answer

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
class Employee {  
    int employeeId;  
    String name, department;
```

```
    public Employee(int employeeId, String name, String department) {  
        this.employeeId = employeeId;  
        this.name = name;  
        this.department = department;  
    }
```

```
    public int hashCode() {  
        return Objects.hash(employeeId);  
    }
```

```
    public boolean equals(Object obj) {  
        if (this == obj) return true;  
        if (obj == null || getClass() != obj.getClass()) return false;  
        Employee e = (Employee) obj;  
        return this.employeeId == e.employeeId;  
    }
```

```
    public String toString() {  
        return "ID: " + employeeId + ", Name: " + name + ", Department: " +  
        department;  
    }  
}
```

```

class EmployeeDatabase {
    HashSet<Employee> employees = new HashSet<>();

    public void addEmployee(int id, String name, String department) {
        employees.add(new Employee(id, name, department));
    }

    public void displayEmployees() {
        for (Employee e : employees) {
            System.out.println(e);
        }
    }

    public boolean checkEmployee(int id) {
        return employees.contains(new Employee(id, "", ""));
    }
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        EmployeeDatabase db = new EmployeeDatabase();
        int n = sc.nextInt();
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            int id = sc.nextInt();
            String name = sc.next();
            String department = sc.next();
            db.addEmployee(id, name, department);
        }
        db.displayEmployees();
        int m = sc.nextInt();
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
            int id = sc.nextInt();
            if (db.checkEmployee(id))
                System.out.println("Employee exists");
            else
                System.out.println("Employee not found");
        }
        sc.close();
    }
}

```

Status : Correct

Marks : 10/10